

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1876.

TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1250.

THE  
**Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor  
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or  
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.  
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable  
rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will  
be charged for at advertising rates.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE  
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family  
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,  
Toilet Articles, which he is determined  
to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**WILSON & BLACK,**  
Wholesale Druggists,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glass, &c., &c.,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Feb. 22, 1875.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets. Residence  
on College Street.  
July 3, 1876.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both  
night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the  
Hotel Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**DR. W. H. HOFFMAN,**  
Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's Store, Trade  
Street.  
Feb. 8, 1875.

**BLAND & SIMPSON,**  
Surgeon Dentists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the  
public that they have associated themselves together  
in the practice of Dentistry.  
All operations pertaining to the profession com-  
mitted to their care will be performed in the most  
skillful manner.  
Teeth extracted without pain. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
At the old office of Alexander & Bland, opposite  
the Charlotte Hotel.  
Feb. 15, 1875.

**OSBORNE & MAXWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in the Court House. Particular attention  
given to Collections, Settlement of Estates and Par-  
tition of Land and Conveyancing.  
May 1, 1876.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 22, 1872.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS,**  
Commission Merchants,  
and  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Provisions and Groceries,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and  
in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities  
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we  
will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if  
shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York  
or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on  
moderate terms.  
Jan. 1, 1876.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
This well-known House having been newly fur-  
nished and refitted in every department, is now open  
for the accommodation of the Traveling public.  
All Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. ECCLES.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,  
and buys Country Produce at  
highest market price.  
Cotton and other country Produce sold on  
commission and prompt returns made.

**BURWELL & SPRINGS,**  
Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Jan. 10, 1876.

**Fresh Candies!**  
Just received a fine assortment of Cream Candies,  
Chocolate, Almonds, Gum Drops, &c., &c. Also,  
fresh Lemons, at  
D. M. RIGLER'S.

**MILLER & LEAK,**  
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
BRANDS:  
Gold Basis, None Such, Hornet's Nest.  
July 31, 1876.

**GOLDEN WORDS FOR HONEST MEN.**  
"Let us have done with dead issues. The  
issue is to gain prosperity and peace. Se-  
cession, slavery, and the issues of the war  
are as dead as the Pharaohs of Egypt.  
They are the mouldy mummies of the past,  
dug up by political resurrectionists out of  
mouldy tombs to frighten the people. The  
attempt to inflame hatred and malice  
against our sister States, exhausted as they  
are by war, plundered by carpet-baggers,  
confronted with the most difficult problems  
—this attempt I say, is cruel, wicked, sedi-  
tious."—Richard D. Hubbard's Connecticut  
Speech.

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**SAMUEL J. TILDEN,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**  
OF INDIANA.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ZEBULON B. VANCE,** of Mecklenburg.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**THOMAS J. JARVIS,** of Pitt.  
FOR PUBLIC TREASURER,  
**JOHN M. WORTH,** of Randolph.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**JOS. A. ENGLEHARD,** of New Hanover.  
FOR PUBLIC AUDITOR,  
**DR. SAMUEL L. LOVE,** of Haywood.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**THOMAS S. KENAN,** of Wilson.  
FOR SUP'T. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**J. C. SCARBOROUGH,** of Johnston.

FOR CONGRESS,  
1st District—Jesse J. Yeates of Hertford.  
2d " —No Democratic candidate.  
3d " —A. M. WADDELL of New Hanover.  
4th " —JOSEPH J. DAVIS of Franklin.  
5th " —A. M. SCALES of Guilford.  
6th " —WALTER L. STEELE of Richmond.  
7th " —W. M. ROBBINS of Iredell.  
8th " —ROBT. B. VANCE of Buncombe.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
1st District—LEWIS C. LATHAM of Pitt.  
2d " —JOHN F. WOOLLEY of Lenoir.  
3d " —JAS. C. MCRAE of Cumberland.  
4th " —FAB H. BUSBEE of Wake.  
5th " —F. C. ROBBINS of Davidson.  
6th " —R. P. WARRING of Mecklenburg.  
7th " —WM. B. GLENN of Forsythe.  
8th " —A. C. AVERY of Burke.

**ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,**  
Hon. D. G. FOWLE and Gen. J. MADISON LEACH  
**MECKLENBURG COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
For the Senate, Dr. T. J. Moore; for Representa-  
tives, W. E. Andrus and A. S. Smith; for Sheriff,  
M. E. Alexander; for Treasurer, S. E. Bell; for  
Register, Wm. Maxwell; for Coroner, W. N. Alex-  
ander; for Surveyor, J. E. Moore; for Commis-  
sioners, A. G. Neel, T. L. Vail, Thos. Gloyas, R. M.  
White and R. A. Torrence.

**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,**  
Caps and Leather.  
Having just returned from market with the best  
assortment of Boots, Shoes and Hats ever brought  
to Charlotte, I will be found early and late at my  
Store on Trade Street, ready and anxious to show  
goods to my customers and friends.  
Come and let me do you good.  
Oct. 2, 1876. J. M. ALEXANDER.

**Chewing Tobacco.**  
We have just received fine Chewing Tobacco  
manufactured by B. F. Gravelly, Henry Co., Va.  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.

**Breakfast Tea.**  
250 POUNDS ENGLISH BREAKFAST  
Tea Company's Tea in quarters, halves  
and 1 pound. Sold only by Druggists.  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.,  
Agents for Charlotte, N. C.

**Quicksilver.**  
200 POUNDS QUICKSILVER, at very low  
prices for Cash.  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.

**3,000 POUNDS PURE WHITE LEAD,**  
10 Barrels Lined Oil.  
W. R. BURWELL & CO.  
Oct. 2, 1876.

**JACOB M. MENDEL.** A. BOUMGARTEN.  
**JACOB M. MENDEL & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
CIGARS, SMOKING TOBACCO,  
AND  
Wholesale Dealers in  
TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c., &c.,  
TRADE STREET,  
(Next door to the Dry Goods Establishment of  
Wittkowsky & Rintels.)  
Charlotte, N. C.  
May 1, 1876.

**For Sheriff.**  
C. C. KING announces himself an independent  
candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg,  
subject only to the voice of the people at the ballot  
box. Various considerations prompt me to do so.  
The first and principal of which is the attempt in  
my opinion of a few men in the county to manipu-  
late Township meetings, pack County Conventions,  
secretly drag denominational prejudices into the  
campaign, trot in their Court House men and thus  
stifle the voice of the people—a thing that the peo-  
ple of Mecklenburg will not submit to any longer.  
Aug. 28, 1876. pd

**CHAS. ELIAS.** D. L. GABEL. B. KOOPMANN.  
**MANSION HOUSE,**  
621 and 623 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA,  
(Second door from Arch Street Theatre.)  
This House has been remodeled, newly papered  
and painted, and refurnished. It is centrally lo-  
cated and is convenient to all places of business and  
amusements. The Street Cars from all the Rail-  
roads, pass the door.  
The Table is supplied with the best market  
affords. Terms, moderate.  
ELIAS, GABEL & KOOPMANN,  
Proprietors  
May 1, 1876.

**Betting on Elections.**  
We perceive that it is stated that certain  
persons are ready to bet on the election.  
Indeed, this is growing into a common  
practice.

In 1868 the Legi-lature enacted as fol-  
lows: "Any person who shall bet or wager  
any money or other thing of value upon  
any election held in this State, shall be  
guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on con-  
viction, shall be fined or imprisoned at the dis-  
cretion of the Court."—Bat. Rev. page 314,  
sec. 109.

In 1871-72, Bat. Rev., page 438, sec. 12,  
it is demanded of every man upon his regis-  
tration that he shall "swear (or affirm) that  
he will support the Constitution and Laws  
of the United States, and the Constitution  
and Laws of North Carolina, not inconsis-  
tent therewith."

Can a voter bet on the election without  
losing his qualification? The bet is void;  
but it is criminal to make it.

**Eating.**  
An old gentleman on the very verge of  
ninety recently told his friends that no one  
ever repented of eating too little. He had  
been ailing and weakly up to twenty-two  
years, stuffing himself and overloading his  
stomach by advice of his friends and phy-  
sicians. Then he determined to adopt the  
other course and eat less. He discovered  
the secret of knowing when he eat enough,  
and the faculty of restraining the demands  
of appetite. "Eat to live, was the prin-  
ciple that made his life a physical success,  
not 'live to eat.' Here indeed, is the great  
deal that is amiss with many of us. We  
are in the habit of eating too much, more  
than our digestive powers can tackle, and  
that which is not assimilated more or less  
poisons. The system becomes over-charged  
and gives any latent tendency to disease  
within us, every facility for developing it-  
self. The question is not so much what to  
eat as what quantity to eat, and nothing  
but a sharp lookout, kept by ourselves, can  
give us the answer.

Gov. Vance pursued such a concili-  
atory policy towards the discontented  
Union element during the war, that Presi-  
dent Davis remonstrated with him for it.  
Yet, the Republicans would have the peo-  
ple believe that he persecuted the Union  
men. He persecuted nobody. He used  
vigorous measures to put down the lawless  
gangs of ruffians who lived by pillage. It  
was his duty to protect the peaceful citi-  
zens, the women and children, their homes  
and their crops, from robbery and violence.  
—*Raleigh News.*

**FOR RENT.**  
I will Rent for the year 1877 that Tract of Land  
on the Rozzell's Ferry Road, known as the Dan'l.  
McGee place, about three miles from Charlotte—  
about 75 or 80 acres of cleared land, good houses,  
&c.  
If not rented privately before 25th of October, I  
will on that day offer it to the highest bidder at the  
Court House in Charlotte, at 12 M.  
W. C. McCORD, Guardian.  
Oct. 2, 1876.

**Mackerel, &c.**  
A nice lot of choice Mackerel, a select stock of  
Groceries, for place to buy first-class Goods, cheap at  
Oct. 9, 1876. STITT, WALSH & CO'S.

**Boots and Shoes.**  
**LEATHER AND FINDINGS!**  
**WADE & PEGRAM**  
Are daily receiving a large and well selected stock of

**Boots, Shoes, Hats and Trunks**  
For FALL and WINTER use. These Goods are  
specially for the RETAIL TRADE, and are guaran-  
teed free from any shoddy.  
We respectfully solicit your patronage, and we  
pledge ourselves to give you the  
**BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.**  
We will not be undersold. Please call and ex-  
amine our stock.  
WADE & PEGRAM,  
Sept. 25, 1876. First National Bank Building.

**A. W. ALEXANDER,**  
Dentist.  
During the next three months, for Cash, I will  
put in Sets of Teeth for \$10.  
FILLINGS—Gold and Tin for \$1 and upwards.  
All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.  
Office in the Alexander House, corner of Tryon  
and 6th Streets.  
Sept. 25, 1876.

**PISTOLS, GUNS.**  
**Gun and Lock-Smithing.**  
I have on hand and for sale a good supply of  
PISTOLS of all kinds, and a good stock of GUNS  
of various patterns, together with suitable Accoutre-  
ments and Ammunition.

**REPAIRING of Pistols, Guns, Locks, &c.,**  
will receive prompt attention.  
WM. B. TAYLOR,  
Sept. 18, 1876 3m At Beckwith's old stand.

**Lamps, Lanterns, &c.**  
A large assortment of Lamps of all sizes and  
patterns at very low figures.  
Sept. 25, 1876. F. SCARR & CO.

**Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,**  
Nail, Coat and Hat Brushes at  
Sept. 25, 1876. SCARR & CO'S  
Drug Store.

**Swiss Condensed Milk.**  
A very choice article for families and invalids.  
At  
SCARR & CO'S.  
Sept. 25, 1876.

**Blue Stone! Blue Stone!!**  
A good supply of Fine Blue Stone, just received  
at  
F. SCARR & CO'S. DRUG STORE.  
Sept. 25, 1876.

**Teas, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.,**  
Just received at  
Sept. 25, 1876. SCARR & CO'S.

**Count the Cost.**

In business circles, if it becomes known  
that a person is careless about his accounts,  
that he does not make a practice of taking  
an inventory of his stock on hand, his ac-  
counts due and debts payable, and complete-  
ly and accurately balance his books, to know  
how he stands with the world, his credit  
becomes impaired, and, as a rule, his failure  
is inevitable.

If a manufacturer should commence busi-  
ness and have in view only the fact that he  
must sell his goods for the price as low as  
or lower than his neighbors receive for simi-  
lar wares, without estimating their cost, his  
margin of profit would be enormous to pre-  
vent his soon finding himself with less  
money than he commenced with.

At a book trade sale in New York, a few  
years ago, Appleton & Co., declined an of-  
fer for five hundred thousand copies Web-  
ster's spelling book, which was only one-  
eighth of a cent below their price. They  
knew what the book cost them to make, and  
were not satisfied with the profit that would  
be left after the deduction of that small  
amount.

The proprietor of one of the largest bake-  
ries in New York insisted on having his ac-  
counts so concisely kept, that his books  
were balanced daily at twelve o'clock. The  
superintendent of every department at that  
time rendered an account of what flour and  
other material had come into his hands,  
what remained and products he had deliv-  
ered to sales-room. The superintendent  
of the sales-room accounted for everything  
received; if sold, how and to whom; and if  
on hand, a regular account of stock was  
rendered. The book-keeper was required to  
tabulate these reports and to add to  
them the estimate of the day's expense for  
rent, labor, wear of machines and interest  
on investments—everything, not even the  
sweepings were neglected, and every night  
the proprietor was furnished with an ab-  
stract. That man acquired a better repu-  
tation for giving better bakers' products for  
the same money, than any other baker in  
New York. He died about two years ago,  
and, as might be supposed, left a large for-  
tune, every dollar of which he had made by  
industry, economy, and strict attention to  
the small details of business.

While the farmer cannot calculate the cost  
of his productions so closely as the manu-  
facturer, that should be no reason why he  
should not do so as well as he can. But  
how many can tell what it really costs him  
to raise ten acres of corn, wheat or pota-  
toes, and how, if he does not know the rela-  
tive expense of production, can he know  
which is the most profitable for him to raise?

A collector of Internal Revenue for a rural  
district, comprising four or five town-  
ships, told the writer that in all his dis-  
trict, he found but one farmer who pre-  
tended to keep any account of his farm, and  
he was a physician, who had retired from  
practice, and few were found who had any  
idea of the amount of product consumed by  
the family. It seems to us that a little  
more thought and care in these matters  
would be of great advantage, both by way  
of economizing and of directing labor to  
those channels where it pays best.

And in this connection we beg to say a  
word to wives and daughters. It used to  
be an old saying in Yankee land that it was  
the man's business to bring home the money  
and the woman's to see that it was used ju-  
diciously and economically. But there is a  
sad want of knowledge of domestic economy  
in the land, and no school is more needed  
than a school for housekeepers. Who can  
tell how much it costs to make a loaf of  
bread or half a dozen pies—whether it is  
more economical to use eggs for food or  
sell them at the market rates—how much a  
pound of beef will lose in roasting or boil-  
ing? There are a hundred of these little  
domestic conundrums that could be studied  
to advantage. We doubt if there be one  
who reads this that can tell even the ap-  
proximate value of the provisions he con-  
sumes in a year. What difference does it  
make whether we know or not? Just this:  
—that with a thought about it it will natu-  
rally become the endeavor to get the best re-  
sults from the expenditure of the least  
money. It is the little things that count.  
Two and two make four. We made that  
axiomatic expression to a young lady, a  
few days ago, in reference to a certain mi-  
nor expenditure. "I know it," said she,  
"but it don't seem as if it did." She took  
the idea at once. Remembering the cost of  
every article, we see the sum total in a  
different light.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
A good assortment of all sorts, including such as  
are used at the Charlotte Female Institute, kept  
constantly on hand, at  
KOELLSCH'S BOOK STORE.

ALSO, 1,200 pieces of New Music, and weekly  
additions, at  
KOELLSCH'S BOOK STORE,  
Oct. 16, 1876. Opposite Central Hotel.

**CHARLOTTE INSTITUTE.**  
REV. S. T. MARTIN, PRINCIPAL.  
Special instruction in Vocal or Instrumental  
Music, French, Painting, Drawing and Fancy  
Work, is provided for young ladies who do not  
desire to enter the Academic Department.  
Oct. 16, 1876.

**15 Cents for Cotton.**  
Those who bought GUANO to be paid for in  
COTTON must deliver the Cotton before the first  
day of November. After that date we cannot put  
the Cotton in.  
Oct. 16, 1876. B. N. SMITH, Agent.

**Come and See**  
**THE MAMMOTH DOLL,**  
At C. S. HOLTON & CO'S.  
And an endless variety of NEW TOYS of every  
description. All new. No old stock.  
Oct. 16, 1876. Opposite the market

**Foolishness, Probably.**

From the Sunny South.  
We are so often asked by love-sick swains  
and sentimental girls how to win the affec-  
tions of some beau-ideal, angel in dimity or  
paragon of beauty, that we here propose,  
with the help of the celebrated Fowler,  
phrenologist, etc., to throw all the light  
possible on this all-absorbing subject.

The attention and the admiration of an  
individual of the opposite sex may be ob-  
tained in various ways, and love may be  
and is often engendered where none is felt  
by the opposite party. But all this is ac-  
complished by playing upon some passion  
or passions of the individual whose love is  
desired and whose hand is to be won. Thus  
some are obtained by playing upon the de-  
sire for wealth or high station in society;  
others through pride, by flattery of their  
persons; others through their kindness, by  
exciting the benevolent feelings; others  
by showing one's self to possess, or by pre-  
tending to possess, kindred sympathies and  
feelings—kindred emotions of head and  
heart—kindred likes and dislikes—kindred  
tastes and sentiments. To win the affec-  
tions, therefore, we should learn the char-  
acter of the individual whose love is sought.  
That being known, success is to be obtained  
by bringing the batteries to bear properly  
upon the prominent traits of that charac-  
ter.

True love arises from a principle of sym-  
pathy—from a oneness of feeling—from a  
similarity in some points of character, al-  
though other points may be dissimilar—  
from showing that you possess something  
which the other admires. Acting upon  
this, you may induce in another love for  
you, and cement the affections upon you.

Upon this subject, I give you the phre-  
nological teaching of O. S. Fowler, who  
says:

"If approbateness predominate, and  
causality be moderate, you may flatter, and  
if they be small, put it on thickly. Praise  
their dress, features, appearance on par-  
ticular occasions, and any and everything  
they take pride in. Take much notice of  
them, and keep continually saying some-  
thing to tickle their vanity; for this organi-  
zation will bear all the 'soft soap' you can  
administer. When you have gained this  
organ, you have got the 'bell-sheep,' which  
all the other faculties will blindly follow on  
the run. But if approbateness be only  
full or large, with reason and morality  
quite as large or larger, and the head of a  
good size, and well developed, 'soft soap'  
will not take, but sicken; for reason will  
soon penetrate your motive, and morality  
will reverse the other faculties against you,  
and destroy all chance of gaining the affec-  
tions. See to it that you really esteem  
those with this organization—esteem them  
not for their dress, beauty, manners, etc.,  
but for their moral purity, their elevated  
sentiments, their fine feelings, and their in-  
tellectual attainments. As they estimate  
themselves and others not by a standard of  
wealth, beauty, dress, etc., but by a moral  
and intellectual standard, so your showing  
them that you really esteem those qualities  
which they prize so highly, will cause them  
to perceive that your tastes harmonize with  
theirs, and thus turn their leading organs  
in your favor, and unite and endear them  
to you.

"If benevolence predominate in the per-  
son, show yourself kind, not to the individ-  
ual alone, nor in little matters of modern  
politeness, but as an habitual feeling of your  
soul, always gushing forth spontaneously at  
the call of want or suffering, and ready to  
make personal sacrifices to do good. Be  
philanthropic, and show yourself deeply in-  
terested in the welfare of your fellow-men.  
This will gratify his or her benevolence,  
and bring it over in your behalf, which will  
draw the other faculties along with it.

"To one who has large intellectual or-  
gans, do not talk fashionable nonsense, or  
words, without ideas—chit-chat, or small  
talk—I mean the polite *de-ta-tete* of fash-  
ionable young people; but converse intel-  
lectually upon sensible subjects; evince  
good sense and sound judgment in all you  
can say and do; present ideas and exhibit  
intellect. This will gratify their intellects,  
and lay a deep intellectual basis for mutual  
love, as well as go far toward exciting it.

"If the person be pious and devout, be  
religious yourself, and your religious feel-  
ings will strike a chord that will thrill  
through her whole soul, kindling an irresist-  
ible flame of mutual love.

"If the individual be a timid damsel, do  
not frighten her; for this will drive away  
every vestige of lurking affection, and turn  
her against you; but be gentle and soothing  
and offer her all the protection in your  
power, causing her to feel safe under your  
wing, and she will hover under it, and love  
you devoutly for the care you bestow upon  
her.

"If idealty be large, show refinement and  
good taste, and avoid all grossness and im-  
proper allusions; for nothing will more ef-  
fectually array her against you than either  
impropriety or vulgarity, or even inele-  
gance. Descant on the exquisite and senti-  
mental, on poetry and oratory, and exalt  
on the buties of nature and art, and espe-  
cially of natural scenery. If order be  
also large, see to it that your person be  
neat, apparel nice, and every trace of the  
slovenly removed.

"But since it is the affections, mainly,  
that you wish to enlist, show yourself affec-  
tionate and tender. As like begets like,  
whatever faculty is lively in you will be  
excited in them; therefore your friendship  
and love, as they beam forth from your  
eyes, soften your countenance, burn on  
your lips, escape through the soft and ten-  
der tones of your voice, light up your coun-  
tenance with the smile of love, or impress  
the kiss of affection, imbue your whole soul  
and are embodied in every look, word and  
action, will as surely find a way to their  
hearts as the river to the ocean, and kindle  
in them a reciprocity of love. By these  
and other similar applications of this prin-  
ciple, the disengaged affections of almost any  
one can be secured, especially if the organs  
of both be similar; for the command thus  
obtained over the feelings, will, and even  
judgment, is almost unlimited.

**Wise Proverbs.**  
The harder the wood the higher the pol-  
ish. One man cries: "There's a well,"  
another one quietly puts a pump in it.  
Prayer and provender never hinder any  
man's journey. Experience and wisdom  
are the two best fourtune tellers. The  
covetous man makes a half-penny out of a  
farthing; and a liberal man makes sixpence  
of it. Look upon a battle and a picture at  
a good distance. Vain glory is a flower  
which never comes from fruit. If folly  
were pain, we should hear crying in every  
house. Your looking glass will tell you  
what friends never will. The man that  
speaks plain truth is a cleverer fellow than  
he is generally taken for. The snail looks  
around his house, and thinks it is the whole  
world. Those who walk the highway, are  
always throwing stones at those who walk  
off the beaten track.

**The Fate of Old Men.**  
From the Religious Herald.  
The condition of many old men is truly  
pitiable. They outlive their popularity and  
influence, and lose sympathy with the cur-  
rent age. In business they are supplanted  
by younger and more energetic men.  
Their views and tastes become obsolete.  
The multitude is more disposed to worship  
the rising than the setting sun. Old men  
have been accustomed to spend much time  
in their homes and busy themselves with  
domestic toils, and, without a reverse of  
fortune, the advance of years does not change  
their occupations or their usefulness. Men  
have been accustomed to a wider and more  
exciting sphere of activity; to guiding public  
opinion; to sharing in the festivities and  
honors of political meetings; and to feeling  
all the rivalry and inspiration of an am-  
bitious career. When all these sources of ex-  
citation are succeeded by the infirmities of  
age, the loss of employment, public neg-  
lect, and the dying out of hope, their state  
calls for commiseration.

We have been led to these remarks by a  
casual observation. Not long since we  
were passing the dwelling of a man who be-  
longed to a bygone age, and whose changed  
condition furnished food for reflection. He  
was once an unquestioned leader of society  
in fashion, taste and opinions—a gentleman,  
a scholar, living in abundance and splendor,  
prominent in every circle, and everywhere  
"the observed of all observers." Times  
have changed, and he has changed with  
them. His wealth has departed, his popu-  
larity has waned, his business has dimin-  
ished, and the face, once so bright and  
familiar, is now rarely seen in public. His  
honor is untarnished, but the sun once so  
bright and cheering seems to be declining  
behind the clouds.

We have introduced these remarks to  
pave the way for a few words of advice to  
old men, which our age, at least, entitles us  
to make.  
They should, so far as possible, keep in  
sympathy with the passing generation.  
They need not be ascetic because they are  
old. They should aim to keep abreast of  
the times, adopting every improvement,  
encouraging every useful enterprise, hold-  
ing all their opinions and plans subject to  
revision, and not abating one jot or tittle  
from their hopes or their activities except  
under the stern demands of advancing age.  
Old age, honestly admitted, is respectable;  
but assumed as a cloak of idleness and in-  
efficiency, it is contemptible. We do be-  
lieve that an earnest purpose not to yield  
unnecessarily to the infirmities of age will  
be fruitful.

\* \* \* A virtuous, pious old age is  
better than the brightest morn of youth.  
Who can foresee the destiny of the young  
man of genius and promise? His sun may  
set before noon, or decline behind dark and  
threatening clouds. His body may fill a  
drunkard's grave, or he may meet a felon's  
doom. But the pious old man, when the  
tempests of life are over, like some noble  
ship, well manned, with sails well spread,  
and voyage ended, with favoring breeze,  
will safely reach the desired, peaceful  
haven.

**THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.**  
From every section of our State glad tidings  
of enthusiasm and confidence come up to us.  
The watch-fires are burning on every hill  
top, and the slogan of victory is heard re-  
sounding in every valley. The West pro-  
mises to send up a rousing majority for  
Tilden, Vance and Reform. Gov. Vance,  
Capt. Jarvis, Maj. Engelhard, and indeed  
all of our canvassers feel certain of large  
gains in the mountain counties. In the  
centre, to say the least, we shall hold our  
own. We think there will be gains over  
the Merrimon vote. From the East we re-  
ceive assurances of bright and brightening  
prospects. We must work—work hard—  
work night and day until the end comes  
and the triumph is ours.—*Wilmington Star.*

**NOT AT HOME.**—A sheriff's officer was  
once asked to execute a writ against a  
Quaker. On arriving at his house he saw  
the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the in-  
quiry whether her husband was at home,  
said he was, at the same time requested  
him to be seated, and her husband would  
speedily see him. The officer waited pa-  
tiently for some time, when the fair Quaker-  
ess coming into the room he reminded her  
of her promise that he might see her hus-  
band. "Nay, friend, I promised that he  
would see thee. He has seen thee. He did  
not like thy looks; therefore, he avoided  
thee, and hath departed from the house by  
another path."